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books and local collections available to present day bird lovers. In this republication of Thoreau's bird notes the original author of them is most fortunate in having the work fall to the lot of an editor and commentator so sympathetic, intelligent, and painstaking. The 'notes' are of course fragmentary, but when brought together chronologically form a considerable amount of text about each of the more common species of the 'Concord region', where Thoreau lived, made surveys, walked in the woods and fields, and made daily note of what he saw and experienced.

The present volume is made up exclusively of excerpts from the 'Journal,' but the editor has given in an Appendix an index to the bird matter contained in Thoreau's other works, so that within the present volume are given not only the passages contained in the 'Journal' but an index to all of Thoreau's other ornithological references, these amounting, it is stated, "to less than one twelfth as much as that contained in the 'Journal'." A map of Concord, compiled by Herbert W. Gleason, shows the localities mentioned by Thoreau in his Journals, and is based in part on Thoreau's own surveys. This map is furnished with an index, thus greatly facilitating its use in reading the 'Notes,' and furnishing pilgrims to the haunts of Thoreau with the means of locating and identifying his favorite resorts.—J. A. A.

Ridgway on New Forms of Swifts and Hummingbirds.¹—In this paper Mr. Ridgway describes a new species of *Chaetura* (*C. richmondi*) from Costa Rica, a new subspecies of *Streptoprocne* from Mexico, and two new subspecies of *Cypseloides niger*, respectively from Costa Rica and Jamaica; also a new species and five new subspecies of Hummingbirds, mostly from Mexico and Costa Rica. A new genus *Nesophlox* is proposed, with *Trochilus evelynæ* Bourcier as the type.—J. A. A.

Swarth on Two New Owls from Arizona.²—The first of the two new subspecies here described is *Otus asio gilmani*, nearly related to *O. a. cineraceus*, but described as paler and smaller, and as occupying a different life zone, it inhabiting "the giant cactus country, valleys and mesas which are subject to extremes of heat and aridity, while *cineraceus* is at home along the shaded cañon streams and on densely timbered hillsides." The other is a subspecies of the Spotted Owl, and is named *Strix occidentalis huachucae*, described from a single specimen from the Huachuca Mountains of Arizona, and as differing from true *S. occidentalis* in being paler and smaller. The juvenal plumage of the latter is here described for the first time from two specimens taken near Pasadena, California, both from the same brood and just able to fly when captured.—J. A. A.

¹ Diagnoses of new forms of Micropodidæ and Trochilidæ. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. XXIII, pp. 53-56, April 19, 1910.

² Two New Owls from Arizona, with Description of the Juvenal Plumage of *Strix occidentalis occidentalis* (Xantus). By Harry S. Swarth. University of California Publications in Zoology, Vol. VII, No. 1, pp. 1-8. May 26, 1910.